

WEATHER TODAY.

Fair Thursday and Friday.

Salt Lake Metal Prices:
Silver.....\$1.35
Copper.....\$1.35
Steel (St. Louis).....\$1.15

LXXXVI., NO. 66.

JUDGE LOVETT APPEALS CASE TO HIGH COURT

Attorney General Refuses to Approve Any Plan Involving Distribution of S. P. Stock Owned by U. P.

STATEMENT OF THE RAILWAY MAGNATE

Intended to Follow the Course Adopted in North Securities Dissolution, Approved by Court.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the executive committee of the Union and Southern Pacific railroads, announced this afternoon that he arranged with Attorney General Sherman to appeal at once to the United States supreme court for injunctions in working out the dissolution of the railroads.

Wickham, the announcement, had refused to approve any plan involving the distribution of Southern Pacific stock owned by the Union Pacific shareholders. Judge Lovett said that he distributed the Union Pacific stock to the shareholders of the Union Pacific and the cases of the Standard Oil American Tobacco companies. These were fundamentally comparable to the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific case.

Mr. Lovett's statement adopted by the board of directors of the Union Pacific stockholders in the interim, Judge Lovett says, is the hope that the decree of the court may be facilitated. Judge Lovett's statement follows:

Immediately after the decision of the supreme court in the case involving the dissolution of the Union and Southern Pacific, the board of directors appointed a special committee composed of R. S. Lovett, M. L. Sullivan and Frank A. Sullivan, to work out and submit a plan for promptly and fully carrying out and conforming to the decision of the court, and the matter was taken up with the government.

The attorney general of the United States has refused to approve any plan involving the distribution of the \$125,000,000 par value of stock of the Union Pacific owned by the Southern Pacific company except in proportion to their holdings, or by sale, dividend, or otherwise, and has declared that he would not approve the distribution of the stock in any other manner.

Nothing in the opinion of the supreme court in this case to prevent the government in denying stockholders of Union Pacific the stock owned by stockholders of other corporations that has been ordered to dispose of stock held in the Sherman act, where a distribution was practicable in this case.

The Northern Securities case, which was the basis of the Union Pacific and Great Northern stockholders' action, and this case, was specifically approved by the supreme court. In the Union Pacific case the decision was affirmed by the supreme court, provided for a pro rata distribution among the stockholders of the Standard Oil company.

Tobacco Case.
The tobacco case is an unequalled example of impracticable because of complications arising from mortgages, changes in stock, etc., and a division of the stock by the American Tobacco company in proportion to their holdings.

The plan of the dissolution was accepted by the attorney general which involved a pro rata distribution to the stockholders of the principal company.

The mandate of the supreme court has not yet been issued, we arranged with the attorney general in regard to the dissolution of the Union Pacific stockholders for the government in regard to the 46 per cent of stock owned by the government.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SUES STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Attorney General Sherman tonight issued a statement in regard to the Union Pacific case, in which he declared that the government in regard to the 46 per cent of stock owned by the government.

WILSON TAKES UP CABINET QUESTION

Holds Three-Hour Conference With McCombs, Chairman of National Committee.

BRYAN IS MENTIONED

Correspondents Get Little Satisfaction Concerning Portfolio for Nebraskan.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 18.—After a three hours' conference in New York with William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee, President-elect Woodrow Wilson announced as he rode home tonight that he had taken up in earnest the task of picking a cabinet.

No information was forthcoming from either Mr. McCombs or the president-elect as to the names discussed for cabinet portfolios.

When Mr. McCombs left the governor said that both the cabinet and legislative policies had been talked over. He was asked if Mr. Bryan's name had been mentioned in the discussion. Mr. McCombs answered in the affirmative, but declined to commit himself further.

The correspondents, in questioning the governor on the train, informed him that Mr. McCombs had said Mr. Bryan's name was mentioned in the long conference.

Talked About Conference.

"Oh, well," explained the president-elect, "we talked about the conference we are going to have soon with Mr. Bryan." Mr. Wilson intimated that no time had been fixed for the meeting with Mr. Bryan. It was suggested to him that Mr. Bryan was due in New York Saturday to attend a dinner in honor of Governor-elect Sulzer.

Mr. Wilson said he would be unable to attend the banquet. He did not know yet, however, whether he would see Mr. Bryan on Sunday or immediately afterward, while Mr. Bryan was in this vicinity.

The governor was asked by one of the correspondents if Mr. McCombs would be one of the men who would be in Washington "helping him to run the government."

"Of course he will," was Mr. Wilson's reply.

He would not say whether Mr. McCombs would act in an official or unofficial capacity.

Missed Meeting Goltra.

While Mr. Wilson was in New York, a number of politicians were striding about the corridors of the same hotel, among them Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, national committeeman from Pennsylvania, and Edward A. Goltra, national committeeman from Missouri. Neither saw the governor. Mr. Goltra told the newspaper men that he had just come from Miami, Fla., where he had spent a week with Mr. Bryan purchasing some real estate.

"Mr. Bryan expressed himself quite fully to me on the political situation," said Mr. Goltra.

National Chairman McCombs talked with Mr. Goltra, but it could not be learned whether the information as to Mr. Bryan's views were communicated later to the president-elect by Mr. McCombs.

"I did not learn that Mr. Goltra was at the hotel until I was about to leave for New Jersey," said the president-elect tonight. "We are old college friends. I'm sorry I missed him."

Residing Mr. McCombs, the governor saw Senator Owen of Oklahoma and Colonel E. M. House of Houston, Tex., and talked politics with them.

FAILS TO SECURE NEVADA DIVORCE

Emma L. Campbell's Husband May Continue to Hold Hands and Kiss Other Women.

Special to The Tribune.

RENO, Nev., Dec. 18.—Emma L. Campbell of New York, daughter of Sam Lloyd, who made picture puzzles for colored funny sides of Sunday newspapers, was denied a divorce today, Judge Peter Breon of Eureka, Nev., sitting for Judge Moran, finding the evidence insufficient to sustain charges of cruelty.

Mrs. Campbell, who asked for her maiden name, had charged in the hearing of her case yesterday that her husband, Howard Campbell, Jr., a New York attorney, held the hands of other women at meetings of a card club in New York. She also charged that he had been seen on several occasions with a woman in a particular woman not his wife in a particular woman, made affidavit that her husband had been held and that she was kissed by Campbell "without her consent."

"If courts were to sustain cruelty charges supported by no more evidence than this," said Judge Breon, "there would be few married couples left in America."

Loses Diamond Brooch.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 18.—Mrs. R. C. McCormick of New York, who arrived in Jacksonville today, reported the loss of a diamond brooch containing thirty-three diamonds, valued at \$20,000, which was either lost or stolen while Mrs. McCormick was a passenger on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railway.

FORAKER COMES BACK AT HEARST IN TESTIMONY

Former Ohio Senator Reads Statement as to How the Archbold Letters Were Secured.

GIVES SOURCE OF HIS INFORMATION

Men Who Stole the Correspondence Alleged to Have Received \$34,000; Still Hold Seventy Letters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Former Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, testifying before the senate committee investigating campaign contributions today, read a statement setting forth a story of the manner in which William R. Hearst obtained the famous Archbold letters.

The statement was a resume of a report made to the former senator by Gilchrist Stewart, purporting to be based on a description by W. W. Winkfield of how Winkfield and Charles Stump took the Archbold letters from the Standard Oil offices and sold them to Mr. Hearst.

Both Winkfield and Stump were employees in Mr. Archbold's office at the time the letters disappeared. Winkfield, a negro, is a son of Mr. Archbold's butler.

Mr. Foraker said that while he did not vouch for the accuracy of the report, he suggested that Stewart be called to tell the story first hand.

Story of Negotiations.

The first part of the former senator's statement related the alleged story as reported by Stewart of the preliminary negotiations for disposal of the letters taken from the Archbold files, a visit by Winkfield and Stump to a man named Eldridge; the second part is as to the price to be paid. According to the statement Winkfield and Stump noticed a newspaper item about the sale of letters and, taking some from the Archbold files, tried to sell them, but failed. Finally, they wrote a letter to the New York American making the offer and the next day called up. They insisted on talking to Mr. Hearst, but were contented to meet a "representative" in the Little Savoy saloon. As a result of that conference they went the next day to the private editorial office of the New York American where a man named Eldridge talked to them. They were told that Mr. Hearst stated that they were performing a great public duty. They talked as to the price with Eldridge, wanting \$10,000 but getting a promise of only \$5,000.

Statement in Detail.

The principal portion of the statement giving the details of the alleged transaction follows:

They finally, after about one hour's parley, compromised at \$5,000. Winkfield and Stump then promised to bring the letters out one by one from the files. They then wrapped up two copying books in some newspapers, put the whole in a large box, such as tailors deliver suits in, and came out with it when Mr. Archbold had come home. They took it immediately to the Little Savoy, left it with the proprietor and returned to the office. Later, after the office closed, they secured it and Stump carried the letters to Mr. Eldridge. Upon his entrance on this occasion everybody seemed expecting him and he was ushered into a large private office. Mr. Eldridge took them and was gone about an hour and brought from an adjoining room fifty one-hundred-dollar bills, which he gave to Stump. He asked him if he would leave the letters there until the next night and come at 5 o'clock with his partner.

Wanted More Letters.

They next had their money changed into smaller denominations and had a big time that evening. The next evening Stump went to see Mr. Eldridge and secured the letters and files. Mr. Eldridge and another man informed him they were of great value and asked him if he could get other correspondence. He informed them he could. They then gave him a list of prominent congressmen, senators, judges, governors and some other men of prominence, telling him to go as far back in the files as possible and look them up. Anything found concerning them was to be brought to Mr. Eldridge and returned and paid for according to its value.

This list included the names of over 200 men. They insisted on getting five thousand dollars for every batch of letters and this was agreed upon. The next batch carried by them they were given only three thousand and the next only four thousand. Finally they became suspicious of each other and put those they still had on hand in a safety deposit box, as the depository of all three (a third man having joined in the scheme) and with the agreement that it required the signature of all three to open or secure the contents.

They furnish Mr. Eldridge with

(Continued on Page Two.)

Latest Photograph of Money Trust Monarch

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.



RUSH OF MINING MEN TO NEW NEVADA CAMP

Rochester Canyon, 24 Miles East of Lovelocks Scene of Rich Discovery.

Special to The Tribune.

RENO, Nev., Dec. 18.—Scenes enacted in the rainy days of Tonopah and Goldfield are being repeated at Rochester canyon, twenty-four miles northeast of Lovelocks, where a rush of mining men and prospectors has occurred during the last ten days, following the discovery of a vein of rich silver and gold ore three to seven feet wide and 1000 feet long in the outcropping. If the ore goes to a depth a new Tonopah has been discovered, according to Tom B. Ramsey of Reno, who staked out most of the claims in Goldfield, including the Mohawk, Red Top and Laguna group, which now go to make up the great properties of the Goldfield Consolidated.

Mr. Ramsey has just returned from a five days' trip of inspection at Rochester canyon. The entire surrounding country is taken up with claims, and all the ledge in sight is being worked by ten groups of leasers, who are simply shooting down the outcropping with dynamite and sacking for shipment the ore, which averages \$65 a ton, mostly in silver.

The auto stage from Lovelocks has been working overtime carrying newcomers into the district.

BRITONS AIM NEW BLOW AT MORMONS

Christians Non-Socialist League Formed to Suppress Latter-day Saints Sunday School.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Mormon Sunday schools are very active here and the Christians Non-Socialist League, with fifty voluntary assistants, has undertaken to secure the suppression of Mormon teachings to Christians, or, failing in that, to fight to counteract their effect.

The Mormon Sunday schools are on Holloway road North and a newspaper man visited there gives an account of the services. The hymns sung include one entitled, "Oath, the Queen of the West," containing verses extolming of Utah. Intermingled with these hymns are recitations of extracts from the New Testament.

Following prayer an elder broke bread in small pieces and distributed it after the manner of the sacrament to those present, including children 8 years old or over. Mrs. C. St. Clair Harris, organizing director of the Christians Non-Socialist league, is heading the anti-Mormon movement and declares she will do all she can to stop their proselytizing of young Christians.

Kills Self in Taxi.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—Hugh MacFuzal, prominent in local retail drygoods trade, shot and killed himself in a taxicab this afternoon when he was within a minute's ride of an undertaking establishment to which he had directed the chauffeur to drive him.

ACCUSED OF HOLDUP; MAY BE MURDERERS

Three Greeks Held on Robbery Charge May Be Implicated in Killing.

Special to The Tribune.

With the view of ascertaining whether three Greeks arrested at Midvale last night were implicated in the killing of Ethel Williams, the young woman who was strangled to death in Bingham the night of December 10, two women will be brought to Salt Lake from Bingham today. The Greeks are in the county jail, accused by five Japanese section hands of the Bingham & Garfield railroad of holding them up with revolvers and stealing \$80, a gold watch and chain and a check.

Miss Williams was in her room with two or three foreigners the night of the murder. Neighbors heard them talking and laughing. A graphophone was playing "I'm Gwine to Live Anyhow Till I Die." The song ceased and the needle of the machine crashed tunelessly upon the record. As the humming sound continued and the voices in the room were heard no longer, women living near went to Miss Williams' window. She lay dead upon the bed. Her earrings had been torn from the lobes of her ears and her trunk broken open and rifled.

Yesterday evening the five Japanese complained to Police Chief Grant of Bingham that Mike Rakonikis, Pete Leventer and Nick Strangis approached them about 5 o'clock in the afternoon as they were at work near Barney station, between Bingham and Garfield. They said the Greeks pointed revolvers and commanded them to hand over their valuables. The alleged highwaymen then proceeded to Midvale en route to Salt Lake. At Midvale they were arrested by Deputy Sheriff Ira Beckstead.

The prisoners were brought to Salt Lake by Sheriff Joseph C. Sharp and Chief Grant of Bingham and locked in the county jail. They said they were about to leave for the Balkan war. It is alleged that they intended to use the money taken from the Japanese to aid in financing the expedition.

LAMEROUX AT LOS ANGELES

Salt Lake Secret Service Man Takes the Place of James H. Ganor, Who Resigns.

Special to The Tribune.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 18.—I. F. Lameroux of Salt Lake, for a number of years connected with the secret service bureau of the department of justice at Washington, reached Los Angeles today, and at once assumed the duties of his office as the successor to James H. Ganor, who recently tendered his resignation.

Lameroux has been stationed at Salt Lake City for about five years. Previously to that time he rode the Mexican boundary, with headquarters at Brownsville, Tex. He is one of the well-known secret service men of the west.

MORGAN CHIEF WITNESS; PROBE SHOWS HIS CONTROL OF COUNTRY'S FINANCES

Great Financier Testifies That in His Opinion It Is Proper for Interstate Corporations to Place Their Deposits in Private Banks.

Expert With Charts Shows Interlocking of Directorates of Corporations That Dominate Billions of Dollars.

Rockefeller Dodges Process Servers and Sends Committee a Doctor's Certificate of His Illness.

By International News Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Nervous and with a manner that seemed almost timid, J. Pierpont Morgan today took the stand in the money trust inquiry and defended the practice of depositing the money of stock corporations in unsupervised and unregulated private banks. He acknowledged that his own bank had such funds on deposit in January of this year to the amount of \$68,113,315, and in November, of \$81,968,421.

Mr. Morgan was on the stand but a little while. The members of the committee were called to the house to vote shortly after he began to testify. He will return to the witness chair tomorrow, according to the present plan, and will be asked many questions concerning his relations with the great financial interests of the country.

Memory Is Poor.

Mr. Morgan's memory was none of the best. He needed a printed list to help him remember the names of his partners in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. After he had named them he had to count the names on the list before he could tell whether there were ten or eleven.

The great financier did not appear to be in good health. Indeed, it was at the request of his lawyers, who said he was extremely nervous, that he was called today instead of tomorrow. He was accompanied to the committee room in the house office building where Andrew Carnegie, James J. Hill and Elbert H. Gary have all answered the call of congress, by his son, J. P. Morgan, Jr., and his daughter, Mrs. H. L. Satterlee, who occupied seats near him, while he sat chafing at the delay in calling him.

Flanked by Lawyers.

Besides these members of his family, he was flanked by his counsel, Delancey Nicol, R. V. Lindabury and George B. Case, who were within sound of his voice constantly. Joseph H. Choate, ex-Senator Spooner and Francis Lynde Stetson, also of his counsel, did not come to the hearing.

Alighting from his automobile, Mr. Morgan walked slowly up to the committee room and took a seat in a cane-bottomed chair two sizes too small for him near the witness chair.

The chart showing interlocking directorates in which Mr. Morgan's name appears many times was before the committee and Expert Seidler was explaining it. To this explanation Mr. Morgan listened for a time and then wearily closing his eyes, he settled back in his chair and appeared lost in thought.

Now and then he would rouse himself and converse with his son or daughter, gesturing rapidly as he spoke with one of his ponderous hands. He was dressed in a black cutaway coat

Salient Facts in Money Trust Probe

These salient facts were brought out at the money trust inquiry yesterday:

1—More than 19,000 out-of-town banks carry deposits in New York institutions.

2—The combined capital, surplus and undivided profits of these out-of-town banks exceeds nine billions of dollars.

3—These country banks have on deposit continuously in New York institutions \$1,600,000,000 for loans on stock exchange and other securities.

4—Last month, during a Wall street flurry, when interest rates touched 20 per cent, the New York banks loaned on stock exchange securities for their country correspondents \$240,000,000 in addition to \$483,000,000 then held on regular deposits.

5—More than \$100,000,000 is attracted to New York at any given time by signs of activity in the money market as evidenced by quotations on the New York stock exchange.

6—In dull seasons pools can be formed to manipulate some stock to make a show of activity on the exchange, that money may be attracted, as was the case in the recent pool in the stock of the California Petroleum company.

7—If Wall street speculation were cut down one-half, nearly \$350,000,000 would be made available for the moving of crops, the needs of merchants and the purposes of the country.

About \$22,245,000,000 are controlled directly by J. Pierpont Morgan. This vast control is secured by means of interlocking directorates through five powerful financial institutions as follows:

THE MORGAN SYSTEM.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.
THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY.
THE BANKERS TRUST COMPANY.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK.

These five concerns have 341 directors in 112 concerns.

The house of Morgan alone has sixty-three in thirty-four corporations having total resources or capitalization of \$10,036,000,000.

Eighteen corporations and individual firms closely affiliated with Morgan hold an aggregate of 745 directorships in 134 corporations having total resources or capitalization of \$25,325,000,000.

with a pair of dark trousers, a rolling collar and a pair of easy gaiter shoes with broad elastics. A watch chain that must have weighed a quarter of a pound was his only adornment.

As the time wore on and he was called Mr. Morgan plainly became

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